

Dreisbach Family Association Newsletter

March 2016©

Previously: Simon Dreisbach Jr, was born in 1730 in Oberndorf, Wittgenstein, in what is now Germany.¹ His father, Simon Sr, was an indebted farmer who was imprisoned when Simon was five.² In 1743 the family secretly left Wittgenstein for Pennsylvania.³

From the age of 13 until his mid-20's, Simon Jr lived in Germantown, PA. He married Maria Dorothea Dies and by his mid-40's he was a land-rich farmer in Lehigh Township, Northampton County, PA. Here he was known as an intellectual, the moving force behind building Zion Stone Church⁴ and as a husband and father of 11 children. Maria Dorothea died in 1773 and shortly thereafter he married the widow of Daniel Gucker, Anna Maria Fuchs Gucker.

In 1774, Simon Jr moved to land in Allen Township previously owned by Daniel Gucker. In his professional life, Simon became a judge, a revolutionary patriot, an elected member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Council of Censors. Later he was made a Commissioner for Northampton County and elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He had a long, diverse and honorable political career!⁵ But what did he do after he retired?

In this issue we meet Simon Dreisbach Jr in his final years when he is a prosperous tanner in Allen Township (Twp.). When the Dreisbach family lived in Wittgenstein, they were neither tanners nor associated with the tanning trade.⁶ However in Pennsylvania both Simon Jr and his older brother Adam, as well as some of their sons, became tanners or saddlers who made and worked with leather. How did they become involved in tanning?

Their association with tanning probably had its origins on the ship *Lydia* that carried the Dreisbachs, and many other people from Wittgenstein, to Pennsylvania. Traveling on this ship was another Wittgensteiner, 20 year old Christian Richstein. His older brother, Kraft Richstein, who had immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1737,⁷ was now working in the Reeser tannery near Germantown, PA. Kraft quite likely had contacted his younger brother and advised him to come to Pennsylvania, promising him work in the tannery.

Jost and Adam Dreisbach were approximately the same age as Christian Richstein and no doubt became friends on the long voyage. Unlike Christian, the Dreisbachs had no relatives or friends in Pennsylvania, and no jobs had been promised to them. It may well be that Christian

invited the Dreisbach family to come along with him to Germantown and meet his brother who might be able to find a position for some of the Dreisbachs in the tannery where he worked.

Tanning was a hard and smelly job often done by new immigrants. Tanneries were always looking for workers and previous experience was not required. There would have been jobs here for the newly arrived Dreisbachs. Based on their later occupations, it appears that at least two Dreisbach men, Simon Jr and his brother Adam did find work, probably in the Reeser/Richstein tannery⁸ in Germantown, no doubt soon after they arrived in 1743.⁹



Fig. 1. *The Tanner. Glimpse of a tannery with fleshers in the foreground and tan vats in the background.*¹⁰

Simon the tanner: In 1755, after living in the area of Germantown, as well as near Reading, PA - Simon Jr moved north to Lehigh Twp. He bought land adjacent to properties owned by his brothers, Jost and Adam¹¹ and at some time, perhaps as early as 1760 to 1765, set up a tannery.

Simon Jr is mentioned as a tanner in a 1770 transaction of the newly formed Zion Stone Church where he is listed as "Simon Jr, the tanner", one of the Reformed trustees.¹² That he was already known as a tanner indicates his tan yard had been up and running for a number years before 1770.

A list of occupations in Northampton County during the period 1773-1774 mentions a single tannery in Lehigh Township (Twp.).¹³ The owner was not named but was almost certainly Simon Dreisbach Jr.

Tan yards always were located near running water to carry off the noxious effluents of the tanning process. Simon's tan yard must have been on property he acquired between 1755 and 1759. An arm of Indian Creek flowed right through this property and would have been a good place to build a tan yard. The extremely smelly tanning wastes must have been released into Indian Creek *above* the mill pond and the grist mill owned by Simon's oldest brother, Jost. One wonders if this may have been a point of contention for the brothers.



Fig. 2. Photo of a tannery from 1863 but Simon's tan yard would have been similar.¹⁴

Simon establishes a new tannery: Simon's first wife died in 1773 and within a few months he married a widow, Anna Maria Fuchs Gucker. Her deceased husband had owned a desirable tract of land in Allen Twp. After marriage to Anna Maria, Simon purchased this land from the Gucker estate¹⁵ and, in 1774, the family moved to Allen Twp. He must have immediately thought about setting up a new, larger tannery in the more populous region of Allen Twp. Here the demand for leather and leather products would be greater as would be Simon's profits.

The Lehigh Twp. tannery goes to his son: It's clear that Simon had his oldest son, John, working with him in his tan yard in Lehigh Twp. When Simon moved to Allen Twp., John immediately took over the Lehigh Twp. tannery. In 1775, the Lehigh Twp. tax rolls list John, as "der Gerber", i.e. "the Tanner" and thereafter, John was continuously taxed as a tanner in Lehigh Township. However Simon held on to the land and John did not become the owner of this property until 1790!¹⁶

Simon the tanner in Allen Twp.: Simon Jr started a new tannery in Allen Twp. just after he moved there. The Allen Twp. tax assessment from 1775 shows the name "Simon Drißbach" squeezed between two other names, indicating Simon's arrival in the township.¹⁷ This

same document lists Simon as a "Tanner" and thereafter tax lists continue to show his occupation as a "tanner".

Simon set up a new and probably larger tan yard in Allen Twp. His teenage son, Jacob, appears to have worked in both tanneries, sometimes with his brother John in the Lehigh tannery, sometimes with his father in the Allen tannery. As an adult, Jacob also was known as a tanner.

Tanning was an important industry: Everyday life depended upon leather – shoes, saddles, harnesses, boots, gloves, aprons, books, leather belts for machinery - on and on the list went. Tanning hides required tannin, extracted from bark, and there was bark aplenty in the woods of Northampton County. Harvesting bark provided seasonal work for local men as well.

There are no records telling us where Simon's Allen Twp. tannery was located but we can make a good guess. First, Simon must have built the tannery on land he owned. This puts the tan yard on the land Simon acquired from the estate of Daniel Gucker, in 1774.



Fig. 3. Aerial view of Simon's Allen Twp. property (red). Neighbors: Nigel Grey (white), James and Thomas Horner (yellow) and Frederick Hower (blue). Google Earth.

Probable site of Simon Jr's tannery: Google Earth aerial views of the "Gucker" property show it is still largely rural. While it's unlikely there are any structural remains of a tan yard built more than 200 years ago, it must have been located near water. Only one small stream, by the unlikely name of "Dry Run Creek", flows through what was Simon Jr's land and so it is beside this creek that the tan yard would have been located.

Dry Run Creek originates in a series of springs including one that is on Simon Jr's property. As its name suggests, and as local people told us, in some summers the creek dries up. It's probable, therefore, that Simon created a pond in order to have a constant supply of water. If so, in the aerial view there might be a depression that could have been the site of a pond. It's important to remember that there have been many changes to the stream, the stream beds and indeed to the land itself over the past 200 years. In spite of this, we can point to an area that might have been the site of Simon Jr's tan yard!



Fig. 4. 1992 aerial view of the top of Simon's property outlined in red. House and barn are in center. Yellow outlined area is the probable site of Simon's tannery. Google Earth

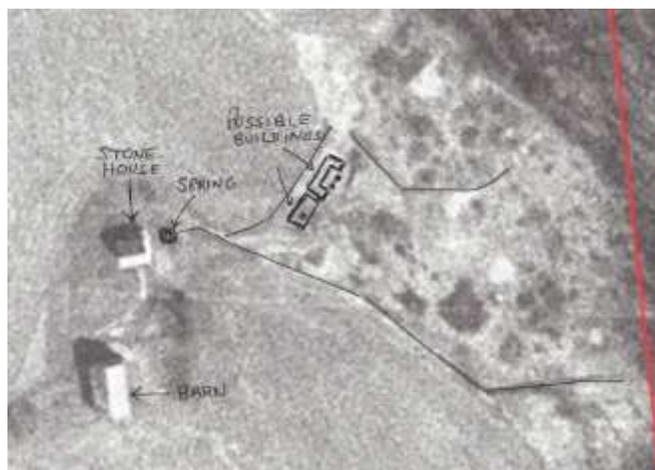


Fig. 5. Close up of yellow outline area in Fig. 4. A 1992 aerial view of possible site of Simon's Allen Twp. tannery. Center-left, current stone house, barn is below and to left of house. Spring is to right of house. Black line is water course from spring. Center of photo shows outlines of what may be two tannery buildings. Red line to right is boundary of Simon's property. Google Earth.

Simon's property slopes from west to east and has only one area that appears suitable for a tan yard. It's a low marshy area, east of an old house (more about the house later). With the prevailing winds from the west, and the stench of a tannery, any tan yard would have been located to the east of a house. Here there is room for a pond, and the multiple outbuildings needed for a tan yard which might take up as much as half an acre.

What did the tannery look like? Simon Jr's tannery would have been similar to other average size tanneries of the 1700 and 1800's. A contemporary description says *"The...tannery...embraced a greater or lesser number of boxes or hogsheads sunk in the earth near a small stream, without cover or outlet below, to serve as vats. A few similar boxes above ground served for lime vats and pools. There was an open shed for a beam house, and a circular trough fifteen feet in diameter, in which bark was crushed by stone wheels turned by two old blind horses."*¹⁸

There would also have been a bark house, a drying shed, and other outbuildings. Interestingly, years later, in the 1806 assessment of Simon Jr's estate, two old blind horses were listed – they obviously were used to crush bark.



Fig. 6. Ohio tannery from the early 1800's with the tanner's house in the background. Simon's tannery must have looked very similar to this picture.¹⁹

From hide to leather: To go from a skin to leather took 18 months or more and the procedure was part art and part skill. First the horns, ears and tail were removed and the hide was cleaned. Next it was soaked in lime solutions for months. During this period the hide was moved in and out of pits containing varying strengths of lime solutions. To make a more supple variety of leather, some skins also were soaked in "bate" - a combination of chicken or other dung, salt and water for an extra four months, before fleshing and tanning.

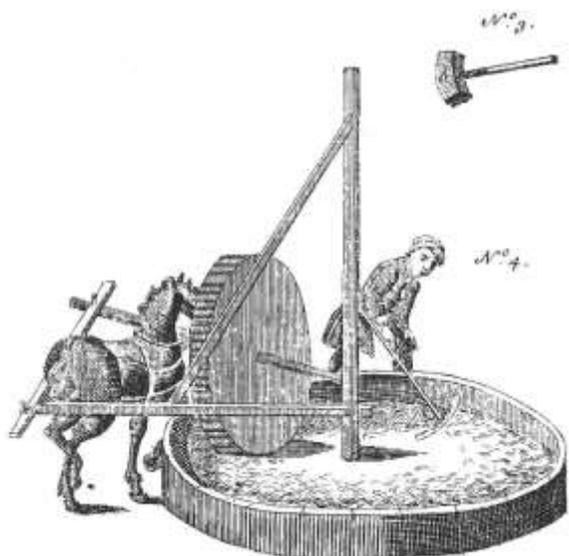


Fig. 7. Grinding bark. The resulting crushed bark was layered between hides placed in a vat and flooded with water. The bark produced tannin to cure the hides.²⁰

At the end of the lime soak, the now very smelly hide was taken to an open-air beam house, placed hair side up on a slanted beam of wood and scraped to remove any remaining tissue and hair. Called "fleshing", this was the hardest and "most loathsome of the many unpleasant steps in the conversion of hides to leather."²¹ During fleshing, the skin was scraped, washed in fresh water, rubbed, smoothed and scraped again. The work was exhausting and one man could "beam" at most 10 to 12 hides in a day.



Fig. 8. Fleshers at work. The most noxious job in the tannery - scraping the putrefied hides to clean off fat, flesh and fur.²²

Once the hide was clean, it was ready to tan. The active ingredient in the tanning solution was tannin, derived from the bark of trees which had been harvested in spring time. The bark was dried and chunks were placed in a pit with a grinding wheel. An old, blind, horse or

two walked round and round in a circle pulling the grinder that crushed the bark.

The soaked and cleaned hides were put into vats layering hide, ground bark, hide, ground bark, etc., and then filled with water. The vats were arranged in a series of three called *live*, *weak* and *dead* vats. As leather was tanned it was periodically stirred and then moved from the strongest solution in the live vat through the weaker solution and finally into the weakest, *dead*, vat.



Fig. 9. Moving hides from one vat to another. Vats contained lime solutions, bate, or tanning solutions.

The tanning process lasted about two years for the thick hides which were made into leather for saddles, harnesses, soles for shoes and other heavy duty leather items. To make thinner leather for boots, aprons and similar items, might only take a year of soaking and tanning.

When the hide was judged to be sufficiently tanned, it was given a series of washings and then stretched and hung up to dry. After drying, the tanned hides were stacked under heavy weights to keep them taut and straight and stored in a leather shed. The hides might be sold at this point, or dyed and polished to sell at a higher price.

Simon in the tax records: Allen Township tax records provide an interesting glimpse of Simon Jr. In 1799 Simon was 64 years old and still operating his tan yard as well as cultivating land. He was, it seems, doing rather well. He had 182 acres of improved land, plus 69 acres unimproved (i.e. wooded, not cultivated), four valuable horses, and five horned cattle. He was taxed \$100 on his tannery. Given that the owner of a nearby

grist mill, Henry Epply was taxed at only \$70 - and grist mills traditionally carried a high tax rate – it appears Simon's tannery was a profitable enterprise.

A surprise in the tax record: In this same year, 1799, the tax records hold a big surprise - Simon Dreisbach has a slave! The slave is a male under 45 years of age.²³



Fig. 10. 1799 Allen Township Tax Assessment shows Simon Dreisbach has a slave! (Enlarge photo for better viewing). Photo courtesy of Richard Musselman.

Also in 1799, a different tax record for Allen Twp. shows that one Thomas Horner likewise had a slave and what is more, Thomas Horner is listed as a tanner.

Importantly, in the tax records, *when Simon has a slave, Thomas Horner has none. When Thomas Horner has a slave, Simon has none.* It is probable that we are talking about a single slave. It seems likely that Simon and Thomas Horner shared this slave, with joint ownership reducing cost and tax implications.

Question: who was Thomas Horner? In the 1760's, James Horner owned the land just west of Daniel Gucker, the deceased husband of Simon Jr's second wife, Anna Maria Gucker. (See Fig. 3.) By the time Gucker died and Simon Jr bought his property, the Horner land was occupied by Thomas Horner, a son of the original owner. Thomas Horner therefore was a next-door neighbor of Simon Jr, and it is nearly certain that Simon employed Thomas and taught him the tanning trade.

Speculations on why and how Simon came to own a slave: We know tanning is labor intensive and Simon was getting older. By 1799 he was 69 years old. Yet in the 1790s, just as Simon must have been needing more help in the tannery, immigration slowed down and it became more and more difficult to find immigrant labor willing to do the hard and smelly job. Meanwhile, Simon still had friends and political connections to visit in Philadelphia.

Between 1790 and 1800, new southern Congressmen arrived in Philadelphia, bringing their slaves with them.²⁴ In the south, slaves were used for all kinds of labor, including tanning, and it was common for masters to hire out specialized slaves.²⁵

It is not too farfetched to imagine Simon going to Philadelphia in 1798 and visiting a tavern in the company of his old political cronies and meeting a new southern politician or two. There was Simon, sitting at a table in a loud, dark tavern somewhere in Philadelphia, complaining how hard it is to find and keep good help at the tannery. One of the southern politicians listens sympathetically and tells Simon that slaves will fix his problem and advises Simon to get a slave. Perhaps this same person was willing to hire out one of his slaves to Simon for a year!

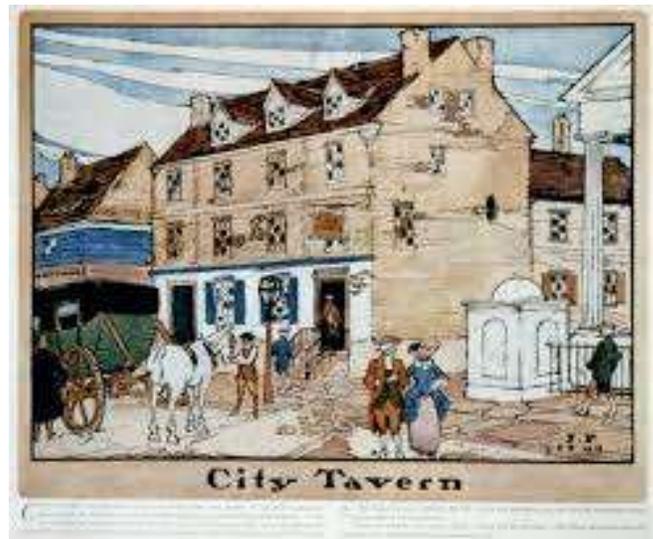


Fig. 11. City Tavern, frequented by members of the Continental Congress and quite likely host to Simon Dreisbach Jr during his tenure in Philadelphia.²⁶

A possibility: It could be that Simon paid to rent a slave for 6 months and Thomas Horner paid for the other 6 months. Doing this would lessen the tax burden of being a slave owner. We don't know for how long Simon (and Thomas Horner) had a slave. The record for the next year, 1800, did not assess ownership of slaves and beyond that, the next available tax record is from 1805. We also do not know if they actually owned this slave, or whether he was 'rented'. Somehow the latter feels the most likely. Simon did not live in an area or a society which sanctioned slave ownership and no other slaves were ever listed in Allen Twp. records although there were several very well-off farmers who could have afforded to buy one.

The life of a tanner: No notebook or business diary belonging to Simon Jr has been found. However the diary of a tanner who lived at approximately the same time and who had a similar size tannery was discovered. The diary has been reprinted and provides a very good description showing what Simon Jr's life may have been like. The book is: *The Years of the Life of Samuel Lane, 1718 – 1806: A New Hampshire Man and His World.*²⁷

A mystery house: There is an old, two story, stone farmhouse on the property once owned by Simon Dreisbach Jr. There are no visible date stones and no other indications of when it was built nor who built it.

The 1798 Direct House Tax,²⁸ which is the best source of information about early American houses, says Simon had a **wood**, two story house measuring 35' x 22'. However Simon lived until 1806 making it possible that he replaced his log house after the 1798 Direct House Tax assessment was completed. The obvious question is: does this old stone house have any connection with Simon Jr?



Fig. 12. Stone house on the property that once belonged to Simon Dreisbach Jr. Photo by Marcia D. Falconer. 2015.

The answer was found in old newspaper clippings! Four old newspaper articles from 1836 were found in an Orphans Court file,²⁹ two in English and two in German. The clippings advertise the 7 November 1836 estate sale of the property and house of Simon Jr's son, Jacob Dreisbach, who had died nineteen years previously, on 14 Jan 1817. Jacob, it turns out, was living in the house that had been built by his father, Simon Dreisbach Jr.

Simon Jr and his son Jacob: To make sense of the newspaper clippings, a bit of background information is necessary. By 1806 Simon Jr knew he was dying and during April and May he sold all his properties. His

original property, the former “Gucker” farm which held Simon's house and the tan yard, was bought by Simon's son, Jacob.³⁰ Jacob had been helping with, or perhaps running, the tan yard for quite some time. He had been known as a tanner since at least 1796.³¹

After Simon's death in 1806, his widow had the right to live in their house until she died, or remarried. Anna Maria lived a long time – dying sometime in 1826. Meanwhile Jacob died in 1817 without making a will. After his death, and after Anna Maria's death it took until 1836 to arrange the sale of the property where Simon Jr's house was located, but eventually Jacob's son-in-law, Jacob Boyer, scheduled a sale of the land and the improvements including Simon's house. It was this sale which was advertised in English and in German in a local newspaper.

Simon Jr's house: The sale was to take place at the “House of Simon Dreisbach deceased” then occupied by a tenant, Samuel Lindeman. The ad says the sale consists of “195 Acres 8 Perches, more or less with improvements of a large and convenient two story LOG HOUSE, a Log Barn, an excellent spring house over an excellent spring of water, and two apple orchards.” The newspaper ads are, in essence, describing Simon Jr's house which, in 1836, was still made of logs. The stone house currently on the property therefore, was probably built by Peter Laubach who purchased the property in 1837.



Fig. 13. Two of the four ads placed in an unknown newspaper in 1836 for the sale of what was Simon Dreisbach Jr's house, specifying it as a 2 story LOG HOUSE.³²

Simon Jr's Allen Township property: Simon Jr purchased eight parcels of land in Allen Twp. By examining the deeds, it was hoped that a map of Simon Jr's properties would emerge, similar to the map of his properties in Lehigh Township.³³ Unfortunately, no surveys associated with the deeds have been found, making mapping very difficult. Although the deeds contain the names of neighbors, the outlines of the tracts cannot be located with certainty. We are fortunate that the location and outline of the crucial Gucker property as well as the Grey and Horner properties were found and mapped by Chidsey.³⁴

Simon Jr was the Grantor³⁵ (the seller) for eight deeds. Exactly the same problem occurs when trying to localize these pieces of land. A summary of properties bought and sold by Simon Jr is found in the appendix and mapping them is left to later researchers.

Simon the financier: During the years Simon Jr was in the tanning business, money was a problem. Literally. Physical money in the form of bills or coin was scarce and the values varied widely over time. The first paper money was issued by the fledgling United States. It was printed in 1775 in the form of Continentals. Easily counterfeited, it rapidly depreciated. People preferred British Pounds (£) or other gold or silver currencies. In an attempt to stabilize money and the economy "The Bank of North America", was established in Philadelphia in 1782 to serve businesses.³⁶ It did not provide banking services to the average citizen.



Fig. 14. The Bank of North America, built in 1795.³⁷

In the late 1700's and early 1800's, there were few, if any, banks which would safely keep or lend money to average citizens. This was complicated by the fact that there was little actual money in circulation. Many transactions were done in kind, for example barrels of whiskey traded for another commodity or service. However land purchases were always made using Pounds or Dollars and the price could be quite high. Where was a farmer to find this amount of legal tender?



Fig. 15. One of the first Ten Dollar bills ever distributed. Issued by the First Bank of America in 1798.³⁸

The answer to this predicament was to have a local money lender. Farmers who were literate, reasonably well-off and considered trustworthy, like Simon Jr, acted as unofficial banks. They loaned money in the form of "bonds" at a set rate of interest. If the farmer was sufficiently wealthy, he might be lending his own money, otherwise he would serve as a kind of bank. People 'deposited' money with him and he, in turn, would lend money to a third party. The interest payments would be split between the lender and the 'depositor'.

It is clear from the settlement of Simon Jr's estate that Simon was acting as a financier. He must have had many account books, but the only accounts we have access to are those which were begun, or fell due, or paid interest between Simon Jr's death and the time his will was probated and finalized. This is a very small window in time and yet the number of transactions is amazing. Most appear to have been made between neighbors or friends.



Fig. 16. Page with loans and interest due from the 1807 settlement of Simon Jr's estate. Enlarge for better viewing.³⁹

The farm and the tannery may have accounted for much of Simon's net worth, but his foray into finance must have helped. Simon was indeed a man of many talents.

APPENDIX: Simon Dreisbach Jr – Land purchases and salesSimon Dreisbach Jr as Grantee (Purchaser)

Grantee	Grantor	Recorded Deed Bk and page	Date of Deed	Date of Record	Location
Simon Jr	Daniel Kuckert Est.	C1 - 114	30 May 1774	3 Nov 1774	Allen Twp.
Simon Jr	Peter Fos (Fox/Fuchs) &wf	D1 - 14	12 May 1781	22 Mar 1782	Beth Twp.
Simon Jr	Neigal Gray & wf	D1 - 280	16 Apr 1784	24 Dec 1784	Allen Twp.
Simon Jr	Neigal Gray & wf	E1 - 261	5 Jan 1785	1 May 1786	Allen Twp.
Simon Jr	Robert Craig & wf	E1 - 266	27 Apr 1786	1 May 1786	Allen Twp.
Simon Jr	Jacob Dreisbach & wf	G2 - 185	1 Jan 1796	Jan 1802	Allen Twp.
Simon Jr	Christian Hagenbuch & wf	G2 - 186	12 Jan 1799	11 Jan 1802	Allen Twp.
Simon Jr	Christian Hagenbuch & wf	G2 - 188	12 Jan 1799	11 Jan 1802	Allen Twp.
Simon Jr	John N Hauer & wf	G2 - 190	23 Apr 1791	11 Jan 1802	Allen Twp.

Simon Dreisbach Jr as Grantor (Seller)

Grantor	Grantee	Recorded Deed Bk and page	Date of Deed	Date of Record	Location
Simon Jr & wf	John Dreisbach	B2 - 325	22 Mar 1790	25 Feb 1795	Lehigh Twp.
Simon Jr & wf	Peter Driesbach	D2 - 611	22 Mar 1790	30 June 1799	Beth. Twp.
Simon Jr & wf	John Palzer	F2 - 640	12 April 1802	13 April 1802	P of Atty
Simon Jr & wf	Peter Lynn	B3 - 294	16 June 1806	25 Aug 1806	Allen Twp.
Simon Jr & wf	Jacob Dreisbach	B3 - 395	19 May 1806	22 Dec 1806	Allen Twp.
Simon Jr & wf	Jacob Dreisbach	B3 -397	10 May 1806	22 Dec 1806	Allen Twp.
Simon Jr & wf	Jacob Dreisbach	B3 - 398	17 April 1806	22 Dec 1806	Allen Twp.
Simon Jr Est.	Jacob Boyer Adm	D4 - 343	8 Nov 1819	24 Apr 1820	Release
Simon Jr Est.	Jacob Dreisbach Exr	Misc 2 - 402	8 May 1815	29 Aug 1827	Statement and Receipt

References:

- ¹ DFA Newsletter November 2013, www.dreisbachfamily.org
- ² DERR, No. 14 (Vol. II, No. 7) 14 March 2015, www.dreisbachfamily.org
- ³ DERR, No. 16 (Vol. II, no. 3), 31 July 2015, www.dreisbachfamily.org
- ⁴ DFA Newsletter, March 2014, www.dreisbachfamily.org
- ⁵ DFA Newsletter June 2015, www.dreisbachfamily.org
- ⁶ Personal communication from Andreas Sassmannshausen.
- ⁷ Communication from Heinrich Imhoff. Source: The PrincelyArchive of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein, Bad Laasphe, Wittgenstein, holding WA W 65 II.
- ⁸ Source: <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~njgsnj/pdf/v2-1thru11.pdf>
- ⁹ Op. cit., DFA Newsletter March 2014, www.dreisbachfamily.org
- ¹⁰ Wikipedia: *Was willst du werden? Bilder aus dem Handwerkerleben*. Berlin : Winckelmann [ca. 1880].
- ¹¹ Op. cit., DFA Newsletter March 2014, www.dreisbachfamily.org
- ¹² Anderson, Candace E., *Abstracts of Deeds and other Property Records Northampton County Pennsylvania*, Vol. 2, Pub. by Closson Press, Apollo, PA. p3.
- ¹³ Henry, Matthew S., *Manuscript History of Northampton County, PA*. Seen at the Historical Society of Philadelphia, Collection 456, Unclassified manuscripts.
- ¹⁴ Wangaratta tannery, 1863, Melbourne, Australia. Source: <https://conversationswithgrandma.wordpress.com/2014/04/14/trove-tuesday-wangaratta-1863-part-2/>
- ¹⁵ Recorded in Deed Book C1, pages 114-116. Northampton County Archives, 999 Conroy Place, Forks Twp., PA.
- ¹⁶ Recorded in Deed Book B2 page 325, 326. Date of deed: 22 March 1790, deed recorded 25 Feb. 1795. Northampton County Archives, 999 Conroy Place, Forks Twp., PA.
- ¹⁷ Source: Allen Township Taxes, Northampton County Archives, 999 Conroy Place, Forks Twp., PA.
- ¹⁸ Grant tannery built by the father of US President Ulysses S. Grant. Source: <http://presidentusgrant.com/picture-archives/1823-1838-georgetown-ohio/>
- ¹⁹ Ibid.
- ²⁰ Welsh, Peter C. *Tanning in the United States to 1850*. Smithsonian Institution, 1964. p. 2.
- ²¹ Ibid. p. 20.
- ²² Fleshers. Source: Grampound with Creed Heritage Project. <http://photos.grampound.org.uk/photos.php?kw=Tannery>
- ²³ Source: Allen Township Taxes, Northampton County Archives, 999 Conroy Place, Forks Twp., PA.
- ²⁴ Gigantino, James, *Slavery and the Slave Trade, The Encyclopedia of Greater Philadelphia*, on line article at: <http://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/archive/slavery-and-the-slave-trade/>
- ²⁵ Ibid.
- ²⁶ Etching of City Tavern by E. T. Scowcroft. <https://www.pinterest.com/historicalpa/philadelphia-landmarks/>
- ²⁷ Brown, Jerald E. *The Years of the Life of Samuel Lane, 1718 – 1806: A New Hampshire Man and His World*. University Press of New England, 2000.
- ²⁸ Ancestry.com, *Direct House Tax of 1798*. Northampton County, Allen Township, Pennsylvania.
- ²⁹ Orphans Court Records, File 25, Folder 1617, Northampton County Archives, 999 Conroy Place, Forks Twp., PA.
- ³⁰ Deed Book B3, pages 395-397. Northampton County Archives, 999 Conroy Place, Forks Twp., PA.
- ³¹ Deed Book G2, pages 185, 186. Northampton County Archives, 999 Conroy Place, Forks Twp., PA.
- ³² Op. cit. Orphans Court Records, File 25, Folder #1617. Northampton County Archives, 999 Conroy Place, Forks Twp., PA.
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- ³⁴ Chidsey, A.D., *The Penn Patents in the Forks of the Delaware*, Vol. II, publications of The Northampton County Historical and Genealogical Society, Easton, PA. 1937, maps #8 and #9.
- ³⁵ Grantor Index available at the Northampton County Court House, with an electronic copy at the Northampton County Archives, 999 Conroy Place, Forks Twp., PA.
- ³⁶ Gilbert, James William, *The History of Banking in America*, London, 1837, p. 4.
- ³⁷ Bingley, William, *Travels in North America, From Modern Writers With Remarks and Observations; Exhibiting a Connected View of the Geography and Present State of that Quarter of the Globe*. London, 1821. <http://www.mirror-service.org/sites/gutenberg.org/2/8/3/2/28323/28323-h/28323-h.htm>
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- ³⁹ Simon Dreisbach Estate File #2513. Northampton County Archives, 999 Conroy Place, Forks Twp., PA.